The Pacific mails by the steamer George Law reached this city this morning. Our San Francisco dates are to the 26th of May. The Alta California of that date has

the following summary of the fortnight's news:

Sews of the annihilation of the ill-fated Sonora expeditionists reached this city on the 13th inst., and has been tionists reached this city on the 13th inst, and has been, up to the present, the all-absorbing theme of conversation, both in this city and throughout the State. The information seems to be direct and explicit, and gathered as it is from various sources, and all agreeing in essential details, leaves little room to doubt that it is reliable. The entire party, consisting of eighty-four men, including Henry A. Crabbe, their commander, have been massacred. On the first of April the party entered the town of Cavorca, situated on the Gulf of California, and immediately encountered the Mexicans, under Rodriguez, who, with several of his soldiers, lost his life.

The fillibusters next took possession of several houses on the plaza, but shortly thereafter were hemmed in by the foe. In this position a sort of guerilla warfare was sustained for eight days, with a loss to the fillibusters of 25, and to the Mexicans of 200 men. A summons from

the foc. In this position a sort of guerilla warfare was sustained for eight days, with a loss to the fillibusters of 25, and to the Mexicans of 200 men. A summons from the latter to the Americans to surrender was at first refused, but at the expiration of the above-mentioned period Crabbe and his fifty-eight surviving soldiers marched out of the building in which they had intrenched themselves, and which had been fired, and unconditionally laid down their arms. On the following day the entire party, with the exception of their general, was taken out in squads and shot.

A more humiliating and ignominious death awaited General Crabbe. He was allowed to write a letter to his wife, and hold an interview with one of his original company, who had left him before they crossed into Mexican territory; after which he was led out to execution. He was tied to a post in front of the building he had occupied, his face to the post, and his back to his executioners. A hundred balls were then fired into his body, after which he was decapitated, and his head exhibited in a conspicuous place for the multitude to gaze upon. Amongst the killed are a number of the most distinguished political personages who have ever resided in the State.

Some days after the massacre, a detachment of twenty-five Mexicans from San Juan crossed the line, and on American soil seized four of Crabbe's party, who were sick in bed in the house of an American, and meted out to them the same punishment as had been visited upon

their countrymen.

Some twenty recruits from Tueson, who were on their way to join Crabbe, at Cavorca, were attacked by 200 Mexicans near that place. They however, after severe fighting, reached the American line. The Mexicans at Cavorca are said to be 500 strong.

The excitement throughout the State consequent on the reception of this news has been intense, and a very general feeling of revenge seems to actuate the minds of the masses. The press of the State have almost unanimously condemned the course of the Mexicans in invading American territory, and hurrying to an untimely and ignominious death citizens of our country who had never set foot on their soil, or violated, in the slightest degree, the law of nations.

degree, the law of nations.

It is the universally-received opinion here that our government should demand immediate reparation for this

government should demand immediate reparation for this outrageous and inexcusable act.

The intelligence of the desperate condition in which the army of Walker are reported to be in, and the breaking up of Lockridge's expedition, have added to the general excitement, and produced a profound sensation, inasmuch as the general and most of his adherents have been long identified with the interests of California.

Later news has been received from the valley of the Great Salt Lake, our files of papers being to the 1st of April. In the valley, according to the accounts, as published in the Mormon sheet, matters were progressing barmoniously.

lished in the Mormon sheet, matters were progressing barmoniously.

We learn, however, that brutal murders have been committed within thirty miles of Salt Lake City, which confirm the startling developments made by Drummond in his letter of declination of the judgeship. The parties had had a difficulty with the Mormon authorities about their property. Rumor has it that the murders were committed by Indians.

From Oregon there is nothing of importance. Election matters monopolize the columns of the local journals. The Indians in Washington Territory are menacing hostilities, but as yet have committed few overt acts.

The Indians in Washington Territory are menacing hostilities, but as yet have committed few overt acts.

Our dates from the Sandwich islands are to the 16th. There is scarcely an item of news.

Frequent showers throughout the State have been of immense benefit to the growing crops, and although the yield this year will be far below the average, still they are by no means ruined, as was feared they would be a few weeks ago. Fruits and vegetables have suffered little from the drought. Our markets are supplied with an abundance of strawberries, raspberries, and cherries, all of which may now be obtained at reasonable prices.

The nines, as usual, continue to yield up their golden treasures. Fewer accounts of "big strikes" are chronicled as time advances, but the diggings generally are paying quite as well as ever. Much more confidence prevails relative to quartz-mining, as is evidenced by the increasing capital being invested in this branch of mining enterprises.

Still another indictment has been found against Dr.

Still another indictment has been found against Dr. Still another indictment has been found against Dr.

Bates, the defaulting State treasurer, now under arrest in

Sagramento. It is alleged that he has embezzled \$41,000
of the State moneys, which is over and above the missing
\$124,000. In default of bail in the sum of \$50,000, he
was ordered into custody. He is said to be very ill—so
much so as to be unable to leave his bed. An officer constantly guards his room.

[From the Panama Star of June 4.] FROM BOGGTA.

Dates are to May 5.

Up to the departure of the mail no overtures had been made by the new administration to Mr. Bowlin, the resident minister of the United States, for a settlement of the existing difficulties between the two governments. We adhere to our previously-expressed belief that the Ospina administration will not recede from the position of the late administration, and that, consequently, the United States will have to take redress into their own hands.

Mr. Bowlin was to have left Bogota on the 20th, and may therefore he expected on the isthmus, on his way to

may therefore be expected on the isthmus, on his way to the United States, about the 19th of June.

From the proceedings of Congress, as published in the Gaceta Ogical, we translate the following:

The third article of the constitution has been modified

in regard to the election of senators. Every province or State is to elect a senator for every 80,000 inhabitants, and one for a residue exceeding 30,000. Those provinces whose population does not reach 80,000 are to elect one

On the 21st ult. the executive power sanctioned the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation lately made with Costa Rica. The Senate have approved the grant of \$10,000 for

The Senate have approved the grant of \$10,000 for the conveyance of the mails on the Magdalena river in steamers, and of \$6,000 for the conveyance of the mails in like manner between Panama and Buenaventura. For the expenses of Panama, according to the law of April 25, 1855, \$50,000.

The Chamber of Representatives has decided on impeaching the Procurador General of the nation, before the Senate, for mal-performance of his duty.

It has been preposed by Gen. Mosquera to send 1,000 men to the isthmus to protect it in case of invasion. We are not told how they are to get there, or where the funds for their support are to come from.

for their support are to come from.

The Congress has been convoked by the President in an extraordinary session to take certain laws into consid-

eration.

The Tempo says: Gen. Mosquera appears very much inclined to have military forces brought to the isthmus, having made a proposal to the effect of voting 1,000 troops to be garrisoned there, and to that end tried to troops to be garrisoned there, and to that cud tried to procure in the Senate the re-establishment of the recruiting law. He also obtained the sanction to a project having for its object the defraying, out of the national treasury, the travelling expenses to Costa Rica of forty officers, (probably to teach them how to whip the Yankees,) as if there they were in want of officers instead of soldiers and means which are what ought to be provided for and money, which are what ought to be provided for

The Centinela, in the summary of Bogota news published in its issue of Thursday last, intimates that the cabinet at Begota is not disposed to make any overtures to that of Washington relative to the pending difficulties be-tween the two nations, and seems to expect that the next proposition is to come from the United States gov-

We are enabled to state, on the best authority, that no

privilege from the Chilian government. The enterprise is one of much importance to the shipping of Valparaiso, and will undoubtedly prove highly lucrative to the genan undertaking i

ABRIVAL OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC MAIL. The P. S. N. Co's steamer, New Granada, Captain Walker, from Callao, May 12th, with the usual semi-monthly mail from Valparaiso and South Facific ports, arrived at her anchorage in Panama on Thursday, 21st May. She brings \$300,466 20 in specie for England.

Chili.—Dates are to April 30. The political trials in Santiago are not yet concluded. They afford but little interest to the public.

The expedition which started to explore an interoceanic communication by the river Negro has returned, the party not being organized on a sufficiently large scale to effect their object.

flect their object.

The convent of the missionaries at Chiloe has been destroyed by fire; loss, about \$150,000.

Bolivia.—Dates from La Paz are to the 28th of April. On the 15th the President left La Paz for a tour through the interior, accompanied by the army and a

large staff.

The fever is still on the increase at La Paz, and also attacked the town of Tapacari, fifteen leagues from Cochattacked

Penu. - Dates from Lima are to May 11.

The revolution may be considered as concluded. Vivanco is at Arequipa with a small force, but without means;
It is thought that he will make no further demonstration minst the government.
On the 19th ult. the Peruvian fleet at the Chinchas

surrendered to the government.
The Loa, Huaras, Ischuca, and Guise were at anchor

coming active; the buying season for the interior opens with good prospects, and in Tacna and the South large such as the control of the cont

The Chincha Islands placed under the protection of England and France.—A Lima correspondent, under date of May 12th, gives us the following piece of important

on the question of English and French protectorate of the Chincha islands. They vote this day, and may have done so at this moment, as it is expected, favorably. If so, the advice may be in time to send to the United States by this mell.

this mail."

H. B. M. Ship Satellite, Capt. Prevost, has sailed for Vancouver's Island, Captain Prevost has been appointed chief commissioner by the Queen to settle, in conjunction with the United States commissioners, the Oregon bounds-

From the St. Louis Republican.

UTAH. We notice with satisfaction that Mr. Buchanan has me he Mormon question in Utah with a spirit that promise soon to bring matters in that Territory to a solution consistent with the dignity and authority of the government of the United States. An armed force of twenty-five hundred has been ordered to the Territory. A military force adequate to sustain the executive authority there, and coerce the refractory and insolent rulers of the deluded people into something like obedience to the laws of the United States, will be placed at the disposal of the governor who may be appointed. Whether the twentyfive hundred men will constitute such a force may admi of a question. If, however, reports are true of the latent feeling of dissatisfaction among the masses of the Mornons, the government may find its most powerful auxiliaries in the very people whose numbers have been, undoubtedly, exaggerated, to create the failacious impression of the power of resistance concentrated in Utah. The Mormons are a victimized sect, down-trodden, ruled with an iron ecclesiastical despotism, insulated from all friends; made cowards by their superstitious reverence for the lustful priesthood who blaspheme the name of God and debauch women and children, and without a leade in organizing resistance to the theocracy that burden and paralyzes them as a terrible curse.

But the appearance there of a strong force, able to reinstate the constitution and laws of the United States, and restore the courts to their proper dignity and authority so that justice and humanity, unmingled with base human passions, might wield the sceptre again, would be the signal for an outspoken sense of wrong, loud and complaining, not mentioned in whispers now, but consuming to the hearts of hundreds who have not dared to We very much doubt whether Brigham Young could count on a military force of five thousand fighting men in case of conflict with the United States. Opposed army of the republic, but swelled to a larger by accession of hundreds from the ranks of the miserable and ruined. and from the indefinable, yet unquestionably large num ber of those who are Mormons only in name, from a feeling of advantage or interest, while dwelling under Mor mon rule, but with no sentiment in common with the doctrines of the sect, and no wish for any other result than the overthrow of the ghastly and deprayed tyranny enthroned there. Against such a combined force as thes would present, the resistance of Brigham Young and his adherents would be impotent and vain

The San Antonio (Texas) papers, 30th ult., are filled with the most exciting accounts of a recent dreadful encounter with a band of ruffians in that city, during which five persons were killed, and one wounded. As our readers well know, there has been for a long time past a desperate gang of thieves, robbers, and house-breakers hanging about San Antonio, whose repeated villanies we have almost weekly recorded. On the night of the 29th, it seems, a horrible murder was committed but a few miles below the town. The wife of one Mr. Garza was killed in her own house by some seven or eight assassins, and the house then robbed of money and valuables. A reward of \$500 was offered next morning for the appre hension of the murderers, and Sheriff Henry, with a posse, hastened to the place of the bloody scene. The Texan,

"About 12 o'clock a gang of some dozen desperadoes had collected in the city on the west side of the river, many of them in a darkened room, as a sort of resort for the moment. Here the shooting commenced between the desperadoes and some three or four citizens. Fielstrop killed one of the desperadoes, and was shot through the head by another. At this awful juncture Jim Taylor, than whom a braver man never iived, gave orders to some three of his comrades to follow him, and at the same moment he broke through the window into the darkened room. As he entered Bill Hart, a notorious châracter, shot him through the breast, and at the same moment a gun was pointed at Bill Hart by another person, when Taylor exclaimed, 'he has shot me, let me shoot him,' and fired. Both fell. Citizens commenced rushing in well armed, as well as many-of the desperadoes, and the shooting became general. The gang of rowdies broke from the room by a back door; many of them who came up after the melee commenced immediately fled, finding that they were coming to close quarters.

"By this time at least three hundred citizens had collected, all well armed; for it was well known that this gang of rowdies could have at their command seventy-five or one hundred men within fifteen minutes. Many of them came in sight, but very wisely withdrew. Five persons were killed, two citizens and three of the desperadoes. Taylor may recover.

"At this stage of affairs the city authorities commanded " About 12 o'clock a gang of some dozen despera

peradoes. Taylor may recover.

"At this stage of affairs the city authorities commanded the multitude to disperse, and they immediately obeyed e command.
"Great excitement still prevails! We hardly dare

prophesy what may be the result before the matter ends. There will be a meeting of the citizens this evening." THE DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR HUBBARD. Our readers will learn with much regret that Hon. Henry Hubbard is

dead. We hear by telegraph that he died, at his resi We are enabled to state, on the best authority, that no further propositions will be made by the United States, who, her ultimatum being rejected, now looks for New Granada to make overtures, which can be accepted as the basis of negotiations; and if this is not done, the next step will be to take, not to demand, satisfaction. If New Granada expects from the United States any other line of action, she will find herself very much mistaken, and the longer she delays in proposing terms the more difficult it will be for her t. arrange matters.

Among the passengers from the South we notice William F. Nye, esq., of Valparaiso, who is on his way to the United States, with the object of building steam tugs for the bay of Valparaiso, for which he has obtained a special

WASHINGTON CITY. SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1867.

We commence on the fourth page, and finish in a supplement to this evening's issue, the list of appropriations made during the last session of the Thirtyfourth Congress, the offices created and the salaries thereof, and the offices the salaries of which have been increased, with the amount of such increase, during the same period, prepared under the dire tion of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, in compliance with the sixth section of the "Act to authorize the appointment of additional paymasters, and for other purposes," approved July 4, 1836.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

been received, but enough is known to warrant the ginning of these remarks. belief that the entire democratic ticket has been elected. The contest in the Wythe district between Judge Hopkins and Mr. Martin was very close-so close, indeed, that for some time the matter hung in doubt; but the latest and most reliable accounts as- defeat. They have never compromised their princisure us that Hopkins, the regular democratic nominee, has been elected by a small majority. The talented and accomplished Tucker has been elected attorney general by some thirty or forty thousand majority; indeed, it could scarcely be said that he rided. And if they spoke of the resolutions of '98 had any regular opposition. The legislature is over- as a just interpretation of the powers and limitations whelmingly democratic. On joint ballot the democrats will have about four to one. It is known that Mr. Carlile, in the Parkersburg district, the only know-nothing member in the last Congress from Virginia, started the question of distribution as the issue for the campaign in that State. Wherever serious opposition was made to the democratic ticket it was on that issue. Its advocates supposed that the in the gravest difficulties and dangers. And Vircondition of things in Virginia was peculiarly propitious for the success of their schemes. The State had embarked in a large system of railroad and other improvements, and taxes had got up to an unprecedented amount. Upon a large portion of the honest and meritorious working classes these taxes were beginning to be felt as somewhat burdensome. At any rate, it was supposed that it would be an easy matter to persuade them that these contributions were oppressive, and that those would be considered benefactors who could point out some mode of relief-some source from which they might obtain the means of lessening the amount of their contributions. At this particular crisis, and with these objects to accomplish, the know-nothing and democratic distributionists presented themselves as candidates to the people, and assured them of succor and relief by looking to the treasury of the United States for their portion of the surplus revenue which there awaited them. Artful tables were prepared, showing specific sums which would be payable to the State, to the counties, and to individuals, out of this tude for this treachery, the factionists in the State legislature had broken up the charter, given him power over the police, and altered the time of the election so as to give, as they confessed, advantages to their partisans in the record of that sinister and mendacions appeal has been made up through the ballot-box, and the result is already known to the country. The scheme utterly failed. Its authors and advocates have been overwhelmed and beaten; and the last remains of know-nothingism, with its proscription and intolerance, have been driven from the field in the Old Dominion in dishonor and defeat.

**The know-nothingism of the last remains of know-nothingism, with its proscription and intolerance, have been driven from the field in the Old Dominion in dishonor and defeat.

**The people have repudiated this pretension, and Mr. Stevens presented himself as the 'people's candidate.

**Stevens is as thoroughly and contemptuously repudiated by them as by the democracy which he left, or as he will be by the others who, relying upon him, have found him a worthless and deceptive dependence.

In the contest of last fall the vote stood as follows: tempting distribution fund. All this was enforced And thus have the Virginia democracy again signal

zed their devotion to principle and the usages of the party. In the midst of defection, error, and heresy she has ever stood firm. No temptation could move her, no danger could appal her, no opposition could deter her, no power on earth could influence her to swerve one hair's breadth from the path of duty and of principle. Great crises have occurred in our political history, fraught with danger to our institutions and the peace of the country, sufficient to excite the anxiety and alarm the fears of the patriotic heart of the whole people. When our national constitution was scarcely ten years old, the intolerant spirit of early know-nothingism displayed itself in the enactment of the odious alien and sedition laws. struck the whole country with alarm, and filled the the violated constitution in her hand; she announced merous devoted friends. to her co-States and to the world her interpretation of its powers and conditions; she imbodied that interpretation and her opinion of those powers in those mmortal resolutions of 1798, and those that subsequently followed; she appealed to her sister States and to the patriotism of the people to stand by her in that hour of imminent peril to their peace and welfare, and the appeal was heard and heeded. The people were aroused. They rallied to her support. A concentrated public opinion made itself felt through legislative resolutions, through the public press, through public speech, and by all other effective means, till the authors of these violations of public faith and peace were driven from power by the democratic party, and confidence and tranquillity again restored to the country. For a long period after that she continued to give Presidents, diplomatists, and statesmen to the country, whose wisdom, patriotism, and power have never been sur-

Again, in 1840, a crisis in political affairs presented itself. Ancient federalism had merged itself in mod ern whiggery A new name required a new system of tactics. Hard cider came in the place of soft princi ples. Log cabins were substituted for obsolete measurement ures. And ribald songs were the logic, and dog gerel poetry the rhetoric, of their public orators They assaulted the democracy of old Virginia with vehemence unknown till then. The storm of opposi tion was so strong and furious that even the sanguine and the stout-hearted almost despaired of success. But still a majority of her people, true to their principles, and true to themselves and their State, cast its electoral vote for the candidate and the measures of the party.

Then, again, in the gubernatorial election of 1855. democratic party, and her fidelity to the constitution and the law, were subjected to the severest intolerance and tyranny. Where it could not over- and allowances.

power by numbers at the ballot-box, it accomplished its purpose with fire, the pistel, and the knife. victorious cohorts were moving southward. Flushed with victory and success at the North, it entered the Old Dominion, defiant, bold, and confident, and with demoniac laugh threatened to sweep Full returns from all the counties have not yet and the result we have already announced in the be

the path of safety and duty, and instantly involves us still continues to instruct by her precepts, to encourage by her example, and to strengthen the whole national democracy by the moral influence of her constancy and fidelity.

THE DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH IN BUFFALO. We have alluded on more than one occasion to he strong reaction which has taken place within the last four or five months in public sentiment, as evidenced in the municipal elections in the eastern. middle, and western States. We would now direct the attention of the reader to the decisive and significant victory just achieved by the democracy of Buffalo; "for there is more," says the Albany Argus, "in this triumph even than appears upon the brilliant record of victory. The opposition was not only more unscrupulous and reckless than usual, but had resorted to extraordinary helps to enable them to meet the democracy." The Argus continues:

"Mayor Stevens, elected as a democrat, had abandoned his party and gone over to the black republicans, with all the patronage and power of his office. Out of grati-tude for this treachery, the factionists in the State legisla-

"In the contest of last fall the vote stood as foll	ows:
Spaulding, (black republican)	6,923 5,548
Hatch, (democrat)	2,471 7,399
Majority of combined opposition	5,072 1,347
	6 410

"Democratic gain in seven months, 6,419 "Democratic gain in seven months, 6,419.

"We congratulate the democracy of Buffalo upon their glorious triumph. It is an evidence of the energy and strength and indomitable perseverance which has long characterized them. It is an evidence of what the democracy of the whole State can do when combined and aroused to effort, and of the weakness of the opposition

A letter recently received in this city from Fayboldest hearts with amazement and fear. Did Vir- etteville, N. C., states that the health of this distinginia then quail? Did she falter for a moment in guished gentleman is slowly improving. His cough this hour of danger and difficulty? No. In all the is still troublesome, but "his general health is betdignity of her sovereignty she stepped forward with ter." This will be most agreeable news to his nu-

From an official statement recently published by the Austrian government, it appears that the ordinary receipts in 1856 amounted to 268,508,796 florins. (484 cents each.) or ten millions more than in 1855 and the extraordinary to 4,653,480 florins, or 624,490 less than the preceding year. The ordinary expenses amounted to 321,377.664 florins, or twenty and a half millions more than in 1855, and the extraordinary (for the army only) to 14,000,000 florins, or eightyseven and a half millions less than the preceding year. The total expenses of the government are 67,000,000 florins less than in 1855.

EXPORTS OF TREASURE FROM SAN FRANCISCO. According to a statement prepared for the London Economist of May 16, the exports of treasure from San Francisco for the three months ending March 30.

	1001, were as tonows .	
	To New York	\$6,826,49
d	England	2,026,59
	China	860,28
1-	New Orleans	214,00
of	Panama	151,38
i-	Manilla	47,00
10	Calcutta	34,99
8-	Mexico	17,50
ŗ-	Other places	80,30
8.	Total first quarter of 1857	10,258,54
18	Total first quarter of 1856	10,430,95
i-	Decrease in 1857	172,40

EXPENSES OF THE BRITISH NAVY. The grand total of the navy estimates for the cur-

rent financial year is \$45,371,160, of which \$16,950,-000 has been already voted, and \$28,421,160 remains to be voted. Of this sum \$6,746,665 is for wages of seamen, &c.; \$2,669,610 for provisions; \$421,085 her devotion to the principles and the policy of the for the admiralty office; \$590,750 for the coast-yard service and volunteers : \$165,470 for the scientific branch : \$461,120 for establishments at home, and trial. Know-nothingism had swept the whole North \$166,915 for those abroad; \$2,921,950 for wages to and East, and had driven from public employment artificers at home, and \$166,915 for those abroad; almost every democrat in that quarter of the coun- \$4,477,250 for naval stores; \$1,892,075 for new try. It had become rampant and defiant. It uttered works; \$100,000 for medicines; \$2,208,015 for halfits threats and purposes in the phrensied spirit of pay, &c., and the remainder for military provisions

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE ORPARTMENT.

New Customs Tariff of Brazil.—The following despatel respecting the new customs tariff of Brazil, which goes into effect on the 1st of July next, has been received from Robert G. Scott, jr., esq., United States consul at Rio de

entered the Old Dominion, defant, bold, and confident, and with demoniac laugh threatened to sweep the democracy from the soil of the time-honored Slate. Then commenced that struggle which has been aptly called "the campaign of ahundred days"—
Wise and the democracy against Flournoy and the know-nothings. Never was an issue so thoroughly and so ably discussed; never was a victory more complete and overwhelming. Know-nothingism received its death-blow. Its whole corrupt and demoralizing machinery was exposed and demolished. From that hour it could never advance another step to the South. Its last feeble effort has been made in the elections just closed on anisate selected by itself and the result we have already announced in the beginning of these remarks.

Glorious old Commonwealth! We cannot close this hasty sketch without according to her ever-faithful democracy that homage and respect to which they are so justly entitled. They have never suffered defeat. They have never compromised their principles. They have never

The duties, as a general thing, have been increased on

The duties, as a general thing, have been increased on manufactured goods, and the exceptions are among those of the best quality, chiefly imported to this empire from France. Considerable excitement is occasioned here among the foreign importers, chiefly the English, as to the notice given for this new tariff to go into operation, they complaining that it is not sufficient; and strenuous and carnest efforts will be made, in consequence of the injury that will be occasioned by the shortness of time between its publication and the time it is to go into operation, to postpone its action to some future time. My opinion is, that these complaints and efforts will have no effect; but it is not improbable that changes and medifications may yet be made in this new law concerning the customs. If any such change should be made I shall apprise the department immediately.

I am, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant, ROBERT G. SCOIT, Jr.

Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

The following notice has been received at this department from the consul general of the United States for

Houses of Refuge at the Entrance of the Mullah for Ship-wrecked Mariners.—The houses of refuge are numbered in succession to those already erected on the sea-face of the Sunderbunds, and are situated as follows: No. 4. Painted White, - Erected on the southeast part of

No. 4, Painted White.—Erected on the southeast part of Dalhousie island, at the castern entrance of the Mutlah river, on a sandy patch, about five feet above high-water mark, and about 100 feet in shore, distinguishable by a white flag from a long spar and bamboo, which have been put up close alongside of the house, visible considerably above the surrounding trees. No. 5, Paintel White. This house is erected on Banga No. 5, Pander W mie.—Ints house is erected on banga-doonce island, about seven miles eastward of No. 4. It stands on the S. E. part of the island, above a small sandy beach, about 100 feet from high-water mark. A long spar and bamboo, with a flag, have been put up alongside, and may be seen considerably above the

In each house there is a supply of water and biscuit, a catamaran and paddles, a letter of instructions, and a chart of the Sunderbunds.

By order of the Off g Superintendent of Marine :

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Indian Bureau. - On Friday, the 5th inst., the Hon. Jar Denver, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, met the Tonawanda Indians in council, at the Reservation, to advise them of the determination of the government to execute the treaty of 1842 between the United States on

the part of the Indians and the Ogden Land Company.
The Batavia (New York) Advocate gives an interesting report of the proceedings—saying :

"There were present United States Commissioner and

"There were present United States Commissioner and Indian Agent, Messrs. James S. Wadsworth and Robert L. Tillotson, proprietors under the treaty; H. I. Glowacki, esq., atterney for the Ogden Company; Hon. Benjamin Pringle and John H. Martindale, esq., counsel for the Indians; Wm. G. Bryan, esq., Hon. F. Follett, and C. B. Rich, esq., of Alron, friends of the Indians. The chiefs and headmen of the Indians were all present except Ely S. Parker, the head chief of the Senecus, who is now encounted to Calcans, Illinois. s. Farker, the head chief of the Senecas, who is now engaged at Galena, Illinois. The proceedings of the council were interpreted by Miss Caroline Parker, an educated and accomplished young lady, sister of Ely S. Parker, the head chief. The commissioner advised the Indians that they could go to Kansas, at the expense of the government, and occupy lands, or, if they preferred, they could occupy the Cattarangus reservation. Either they must do, and he offersal tham more them. ment, and occupy lands, or, if they preferred, they could occupy the Cattaraugus reservation. Either they must do, and he offered them money to pay for their improvements. Their counsel advised them not to accept the money, and to refuse to leave the reservation. He stated that a suit was now pending in the court of appeals of this State, to be argued the 16th of June, and he had no doubt they would be successful; that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States did not settle the question against the Indians. The comprehenses tion against the Indians. The commissioner postsponed further action for one week. The white settlers on the reservation, who have purchased lands from the Ogden Company in good faith, comprise some 60 heads of families, and number in all about 375 or 400."

Contract Office. - The following are the bids for carrying

the United States mails overland to California S. Howell and A. E. Pace; from Gaines's Landin the Mississippi, to San Francisco; to commence at Vicksburg, if preferred—weekly, \$1,000,000 for the first year, \$500,000 for the second, \$700,000 for the third, and \$600,000 for the fourth year.

James E. Birch; from Memphis to San Francisco—semiweekly, \$600,000.

Glover; from Memphis or Vicksburg nonthly, \$300,000; weekly, \$450,000; semi-w

John Butterford, Wm. B. Dinsmore, Wm. G. Fargo, James V. P. Gardner, Marcus L. Kinyon, Hamilton Spence, and Alexander Holland; from St. Louis—weekly, \$450,000; semi-weekly, \$600,000 450,000 ; semi-weekly, \$600,000.

David D. Mitchell, Samuel B. Churchill, Robert Camp-

David D. Mitchell, Sanuel B. Churchill, Robert Campbell, Wm. Glipin, and others—semi-weekly, \$500,000.

John Butterford, Wm. B. Dinsmore, Wm. G. Fargo, and others; from Memphis—semi-monthly, \$300,000; weekly, \$450,000; semi-weekly, \$595,000.

John Butterfield and others; from St. Louis—semi-monthly, \$300,000; weekly, \$450,000; semi-weekly, \$450,000;

A585,000.

James Johnston, jr., and Joseph Clark; from St.
Louis—semi-monthly, \$260,000; weekly, \$390,000; semi-weekly, \$520,000.

Wm. Hollingshead, the president of the Minnesota, Nebraska, and Pacific Mail Transportation Company, put in a bid, but it was irregular, being after time—proposing to perform the semi-weekly service for \$550,000.

John Butterfield and others are willing to stipulate in the contract that the route indicated by them may be modified and changed to the north or south to avoid any obstacle that may be found by experience to interfere with the safe and regular transmission of the mails.

CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN, THE INSANE POET. -The edi-Charles Fenno Hoffman, the Insans Port.—The editor of the Pittsburg Journal, in a recent letter from Harrisburg, Pa., where he visited the Asylum for Insane, thus speaks of one who was the prince of American song writers, Charles Fenno Hoffman: "His disease is of peculiar form, and Dr. Corwen tells me presents the only instance he ever met with of hallucination of five tense-touch, taste, sight, smell, and hearing. The most distressing indications of his disease are exhibited in his fancies that somebody is touching, or pressing, or pinching him, or that he sees persons and objects which trouble and disturb him." CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A report to the home government from the Cape of Good Hope of March 12 says: "Trade is fast ir. creasing in all directions. The exports for 1856 exceeded those of last year by £269,786 (\$1,348,930 and the imports also show an increase of £412,904 (\$2,064,520.") The increase in customs duty in 1856 over 1855 was \$211,385. At the date of the report prices had taken a rise in the Capetown marke wheat fetching from \$7 20 to \$8 64 per maund (about 3 bushels,) and other grain in the same proportion. Wool commanded on the spot 24 cents to 36 cents per pound. The total value of wool export ed in 1856 was \$4,155,710; being an increase over 1855 of \$985,060. The leading exports of the colonare grains, wine, and wool; the latter, as the above figures show, rapidly increasing. The abolition the duty on wool in England draws to that kingdom the larger bulk of this important article.

PORTUGAL RELAXING HER MONOPOLY SYSTEM A decree was issued last month by the Portugues government abolishing the monopoly hitherto exist ng on the manufacture of soap and fixing the day upon importation. The following is a translation of so much of the decree as relates to this subject :

Art. 1. The monopoly of the manufacture of soap is hereby abolished in all the kingdom and adjacent islands from July 1, 1858, when the present contract expires, and the manufacture and trade of this article will be open to

all.

Art. 2. Foreign soap imported through any of the custom-houses of the kingdom and adjacent islands shall pay the following duties: Common soap, of any quality, one millrea (\$1 12) per 100 lbs; fancy soaps, six millrea (\$6 72) per 100 lbs.

Art. 3. The impost levied for the authorization of the notes of the Bank of Lisbon by virtue of the laws of July 13, 1848, June 25, 1849, and April 20, 1859, shall hence forth be at the rate of 12 per cent., payable in each upon all the duties levied at the custom-houses of these levied at the municipal custom-house of Lisbon, which will only be subject to an impost of 10 per cent., and the fishery tax 5 per cent. tax 5 per cent.

We have been permitted, says the South Carolinian to nake the following extract from a letter from an office of the army to a friend in Columbia : "Colonel Johnston leaves here this morning with Co

"Colonel Johnston leaves here this morning with Capt. Wood's squadron, Captain De Saussure's squadron, and two companies of the sixth infantry, to run the southern boundary line of Kansas from the Missouri line six hundred miles due west until it strikes the eastern boundary of New Mexico. We go from here two hundred miles due south, passing by old Fort Scott, to reach the insel point, which the astronomers and surveyors are now tring to establish previous to our arrival. We expect to have a very releasant trip over a strange country biller. have a very pleasant trip over a strange country hitler to unexplored, and will return to this fort, being alsen June, July, August, September, and October. We shall have about 500 men in all, which will require an in

mense train of wagons to carry provisions.

"Col. Sumner, with one column, goes up the soul ork of the Platte river, and Major Sedgwick, with another fork of the Platte river, and Major Sedgwick, with another column, goes up the Arkansas river; and these two chumns expect to come together on the 4th of July on the head waters of the two rivers, in the midst of the Cheyenne' and 'Arrapalace' Indians, and to chastise them if necessary. We are to look after the 'Klowas' and 'Camanches' in like manner. ° ° We have a very pleasant set of officers in our command, and they rank as follows: Col. Johnston, Capt. Wood, Capt. De Saussun, Captain Anderson, first cavelry; Capt. Garnett, sixth infantry; Capt. Stewart, Licuts. D. Bell, Otis, 'Thompson, Church, Ingraham, Taylor, first cavalry; and Licuts. Smith and McLemore, of the sixth infantry; also, Dr. Wright, surgeon, one of the best in the army.

"Gen. Harney and his staff arrived here yesterday to take command of this post."

FUNERAL OF GEN. WALBACH.

The funeral of General John B. Walbach, of the Inited States army, took place at Baltimore yesterday morning. The Sun, of that city, after giving an account of the religious ceremonies, which were of

an unusually impressive character, says : an unusually impressive character, says:

"The line of procession was then formed in the following order: Light artillery from Fort McHenry, under command of Col. Brooks, assisted by Surgeon Quinan as aid-de-camp; Brigadier General C. C. Egerten and staff; clergy and carriages; caisson with remains; pall-bearers in carriages; officers of the navy in carriages; horse of the deceased, led by one of the artillerists; City Cornet Band; Independent Grays, Lieutenant Simpson; Lafayette Guards, Captain Ferrandini; City Guards, Captain Warner; National Grays, Capt. Salmon; family of deceased in carriages; citizens in carriages.

Warner; National Grays, Capt. Salmon; family of deceased in carriages; citizens in carriages.

"The following were the pall-bearers: Army and navy—Major Brewerton, Captain Pinkney, Capt. Adams, and Major Donaldson; of the Maryland militia—Major Hayward, Major Lilly, Captain Brush, and General Hickman; of the citizens—T. Parkin Scott, T. S. Rhet, Wm. F. Lucas, and T. C. Jenkins:

"As soon as the cortege moved, three soldiers with side-arms were stationed on each side of the caisson. The line then moved up Calvert street to Baltimore, to Charles, to Madison, to Dolphin street, to Pennsylvania avenue.

Charles, to Madison, to Dolphin street, to Pernsylvania avenue, to the Cathedral Cemetery, where the body was deposited. The artillery was drawn up on the hill to the right of the cemetery, and fired twenty minute guas, after which the infantry fired three rounds over the grave. The artillery then fired a salvo, which was executed with great precision. The whole arrangements were admirably carried out, though some difficulty was experienced in Baltimore street, in consequence of the large anumber of vemore street, in consequence of the large number of vehicles with which it was thronged. The whole military arrangements were under the direction of Major Donaldson, and the others under the direction of Messus. A. & H. Jenkins, the undertakers. The whole line of processor reached for about half a mile, and presented a solema and mposing appearance.
"Thus has closed the career of one whose whole life

has been spent in the military service, sixty years of which had been devoted to the land of his adoption. All the officers of the navy stationed at this port joined in the tribute of respect to the memory of him whose service extended from before the close of the last century to an advanced period in the present."

John C. Stevens, of Hoboken, who died recently, aged 72 years, leaves property valued at \$1,500,000. He we the commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and wa celebrated for his connexion with American yachting He carried out the yacht America, which created he He carried out the yacht America, which created the sensation at the grand regatta at Cowes by beating all the English crust of this character. He has had as many as twenty different vessels of this nature constructed for him upon different experimental models, and has owned in his time quite a fleet of others. He was also mainly instrumental in the building of the Camden and Ambey railroad, and has recently been engaged, in connecion with his relative, Mrs. Conover, in planning and creding at their private expense at South Amboy a free Episcopic church, a school-building, a hospital, and a home, which is intended for the accommodation of the indigent widows and orphans of those who have been in the employ of the Camden and Amboy company, and others in circum-Camden and Amboy company, and others in stances of need who may seem worthy of favor.

HANNIBAL AND Sr. JOSEPH ROAD.—We learn that contractors, who thus far through the spring have been engaged in grading, will begin next week to lay the rais onward toward Bloomington, in Macon county. Therais run now about thirty-eight miles. Bloomington will be reached before October. The intention is to push the work rapidly this season, and reach a point several miles west of Bloomington by January.—St. Joseph (Mo.) Gessit.

A TITANIC FIGURE. - The great extent of our country is only vaguely portrayed by the strong figure used by Thes. F. Marshall, in his remarks at the Cincinnati celebration, when he referred to the Mississippi valley as redining with her head in the lakes, her feet in the Gulf of Mexico, and her hands grasping the Alleghany and Rocky mountains.

"Banes IN THE Woods!"-Two little daughters, five "Bans in the Woods!"—Two little daughters, five and seven years old, of the widow Ellis, of Warehouse Point, Conn., went into the woods to get wintergreen, got lost, and wandered over to East Hartford. There was of course a great alarm, and people turned out to find them, but the search was not successful until moning, when they were found asleep under a tree, where they had lain all night, having trotted in their little base feel 15 or 20 miles. They had zome wintergreen, which they said they were going to "carry to mother."